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HOW TO ORGANIZE AND CARRY ON A LOCAL OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA



PRICE 10 CENTS

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY
206-218 LOUGHEED BUILDING
CALGARY

INDEX

AMUSEMENT

	Page
Preface	2
How to Organize	3
Signing the Roll	4
Electing an Officer	5
Incorporated Locals	6
District Political Associations	7
Other District Associations	7
Conduct of Meetings	8
Sample Program of Meetings	8
Rules of Order	9
Duties of Officers	9
The Local at Work	10
Plan of Work	11
Moral	12
Intellectual	12
Financial	14
Service for the Community	14
Making a Success of Your Local	15
Don'ts for Secretaries	16
Don'ts for Members	17
How to Get New Members	18
Hints for Canvassers	18
What the U.F.A. Has Done	20
What the U.F.A. Aims to Do	21
What Some Locals Have Done	22
History of the U.F.A.	26
United Farm Women of Alberta	26
Why U.F.A. Locals Should Encourage the Formation of C.F.W.A. Locals	30
Junior Branches	31
Our Dominion Organization "The Canadian Council of Agriculture" Its Composition and Objects	33
Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture As Others See Us	37
Suggestive Outline of Winter Programme	40
Subjects for Debate	43
Where to Get Debating Material	43
Additional Subjects for Discussion	45
Travelling Libraries	48
Lanterns and Movies	48
Where to Write for Information	47
List of Useful Books	Cover

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PREFACE

This little pamphlet is prepared with the idea of giving working suggestions for new locals; it will probably not answer every question, nor solve every difficulty for those who are new to U.F.A. work, but it will deal with the most obvious needs for becoming a successful local.

Those needs may be placed under the following heads:

1. Faith in the ideals of the Farmers' Movement.
2. Knowledge of the History of the Organized Farmers.
3. Loyalty of members to their organization.
4. Efficient business methods in work of local.
5. Definite plan of work for locals.

HOW TO ORGANIZE

It is assumed that anyone desiring to form a branch of the United Farmers of Alberta has a fair knowledge of its character and purpose. The constitution outlines the objects and form of government.

Our plan of organization is to form the farmers and farmers' wives in the various rural districts into local branches, which are called Locals in the constitution. These Locals may be organized at any point in the province where five or more farmers can meet with reasonable convenience. There are now over one thousand Locals in Alberta, and new ones are constantly being formed. As a rule Locals are organized principally to carry on the social, educational and political propaganda work of the organized farmers. The Local becomes a community centre where the farmers and farm women meet together for the study of their mutual problems and for self-help. Many Locals engage in the co-operative purchasing of supplies or the co-operative marketing of their produce. Locals doing an extensive co-operative business usually incorporate. Particulars regarding the method of incorporation can be secured from the Central Office.

TO FORM A LOCAL

To form a regular Local, a meeting of all the farmers in the district should be called at the church, hall, school house or a private residence. The party who called the meeting should rise in the meeting, ask for order, and invite any one to move the name of some one to act as chairman until a president has been elected; or he himself may do so. When a name has been moved and seconded he will ask: "All in favor signify by the uplifted hand," and then "Contrary." If the motion

has carried, the chairman elected then takes the chair and conducts the meeting.

Next appoint a temporary secretary to take the minutes of this meeting.

The object of the meeting must then be explained, preferably by the one who called the meeting. The usual procedure is for someone to move and another to second as follows: "I move that a Local of the United Farmers of Alberta be formed in this district." The resolution can then be spoken to by all present, and the whole matter fully discussed. Pamphlets should be on hand for distribution, and some one should read to the meeting the objects of the Association as set forth in the Constitution.

If after full discussion the motion has carried someone should move, "That this Local be called 'The _____ Local of the United Farmers of Alberta' and that it be governed by the Constitution and By-laws of the United Farmers of Alberta."

The next step is to secure the names of all who will join the Association, and so far as possible the Membership Fee of not less than \$2.00 each. Some Locals have adopted a larger membership fee, but this is a matter for the Local to decide.

SIGNING THE ROLL

Organization report forms can be had free on application to the Central Office, or the following form may be written at the top of a sheet of paper, or in the minute book, and each party willing to join should sign his name. Those signing become Charter Members and the first five must be resident farmers or farm women. Those seeking membership later should be voted on.

"We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a branch of the United Farmers of Alberta at _____ to be known as 'The _____ Local of the United Farmers of Alberta' hereby each for

himself agrees to become a member of the same, to uphold its Constitution and By-laws, and to pay the regular yearly membership fee."

Name.

Address.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----

(Adding as many lines as required.)

At least five must join before organization can be proceeded with, but all those joining at the first meeting may sign and become Charter Members. Women as well as men may join and hold any office, enjoying equal rights with the men in all Association matters.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The meeting then proceeds to elect a President. One or more members must be nominated, and voting may be by ballot or show of hands. The one securing the highest number of votes is elected. Only members may vote or be elected to office. As soon as a President has been elected, the Chairman will call him to the front, declare him to be the President-elect, and give him the chair. From this time on the President conducts the meetings.

Next elect a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer and five Directors.

Care should be taken in the selection of officers to choose men who are qualified for the positions and who have interest and enthusiasm to carry on the work energetically. If men are chosen who will simply be figure-heads the Local will accomplish nothing.

A regular time and place for meeting should be decided upon, and an outline of the work to be undertaken fully discussed. Various committees such as Membership Committee, Programme Com-

mittee, Social Service Committee, Publicity Committee, etc., may be appointed, and their work allotted to them. A Reception Committee should be formed to look after speakers to see that they are met at trains, and hospitality provided for them. Also to see that the meeting place is clean, warm and in order before members arrive. This should not be all left to the Secretary. The Membership Committee and the Directors should make a thorough canvass of the entire district, taking care that no farmer is missed, and each adult on the land should be induced to join if at all possible. Members under twenty-one may be admitted at half fees.

The Secretary must report the organization meeting to the Central Office, giving a list of officers and members, remitting one dollar per member as dues to the Central Office.

The Secretary will receive copies of all official circulars and pamphlets sent out by Central Office.

Minute books, receipt books, etc., required by the Secretary can be obtained from the Central Office. Price List of supplies sent on request.

INCORPORATED LOCALS

Incorporated Locals have all the powers of trade that have been granted under their charters.

At some points a number of Locals combine to form one Incorporated Local through which they transact their business. In such cases the members of the various Locals become shareholders in the one Incorporated District Association and these several Locals continue, for the purpose of carrying on educational and social activities. At still other points, where each Local prefers to have its own charter, those Locals contiguous to the same shipping point form a joint committee, or board, to combine their orders, when by so doing full carloads can be made up.

Write Central Office for information on "How to Incorporate."

DISTRICT POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS

During the last week of May and the month of June, 1919, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in each Federal Constituency met together in District Conventions, lasting two days for the purpose of considering the setting up of some democratic political organization, through which the farmers could mobilize their political strength.

At these Conventions each Federal District formed its District U.F.A. Political Organization with its own officers answerable to the Locals themselves.

Each Federal District has complete autonomy in political matters. The District Associations are supported by membership fees contributed through the Local Associations of the U.F.A. on the basis of their membership. All political fees should be sent to the District Political Secretary.

The Conventions of these Federal District Associations may deal with any other District U.F.A. matters.

OTHER DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS

Small District Associations are formed by the grouping together of a number of Locals around a central point convenient for trading or meetings. These District Associations can be formed by any group of Locals wishing to enter into closer co-operation for their mutual benefit. Some District Associations are formed exclusively for co-operative trading. The small District Association, however, has proven very valuable in promoting greater efficiency in the work of the Locals when dealing with all local problems in the area they represent. These District Associations may draw up their own Constitution and carry on any form of activity common to U.F.A. Locals. Each District Association is required to pay an affiliation fee of \$5.00 to the Central Office of the U.F.A.

CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

All meetings should be conducted with due regard to Rules of Order and Constitution. This saves both time and confusion. The President should call the meeting to order punctually at time appointed.

This should be followed by:

Reading of Minutes.

Discussion of business arising out of Minutes.

Reading of Correspondence.

New Business.

Address.

Discussion following same.

Closing of Meeting.

In addition to above other items may be interspersed such as music, recitations, roll call of members, a short talk on current events, etc.

The programme of each meeting should be carefully gone over beforehand by President and Secretary, who should also together look over any correspondence that has to be read, noting special points to be brought to the attention of members.

Free discussion of a subject is necessary, but the President should insist that it is kept strictly to the matter under debate and with due regard to time limit for each speaker, otherwise business is obstructed and the interest of the meeting flags.

The Secretary should have all papers and correspondence methodically arranged, so that there is no confusion or waste of time and the President should remember that his duty is to preside, to see that everything is done in order, that justice is meted out to each member, and that the dignity of the meeting is maintained.

SAMPLE PROGRAMME FOR MEETING

Roll Call of Members.

Reading of Minutes.

Business Arising out of Minutes.

Reading of Correspondence.

Business Arising out of same.

Any other Business.

Reports of Committees.

Ten Minutes' Talk on Current Events, Mr. Smith.

Paper, "Success With the Dairy Cow," Mr. Jones.

Discussion on Dairy Problems.

Closing of Meeting.

Refreshments served by the U.F.W.A. or Women Members of the Local.

RULES OF ORDER

The following are also suggested as rules for conduct of business:

1. Except by permission of the presiding officer no member or other person shall speak except to ask a question or to introduce or speak to a motion.

2. In the discussion following the introduction of a subject no person shall speak more than twice, or for a longer time than five minutes, except by a vote of the meeting.

3. When a question is under consideration no motion shall be in order except the following: (a) to adjourn; (b) to postpone; (c) to amend. These motions take precedence in the order named, and the first two shall be decided without debate.

4. Before the vote is taken on any motion or amendment, the President shall ask: "Is the meeting ready for the question?" The motion shall not be put so long as any member desires to speak and is in order. Any member desirous of asking a question on the subject introduced may do so verbally; but if he desires to ask more than two questions he must submit them to the Secretary in writing.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

President

It is the duty of the President of the Local to take the chair at meeting, to maintain order, to make decisions as to points of order, and give a casting vote in a case of a tie. The presiding

officer should never speak to a motion while occupying the chair.

Vice-President

It is the duty of the Vice-President to take the chair in the absence of the President and carry on his work should he be away for any length of time.

Directors

The Directors should forward the interests of the Association by every means in their power; it is a very considerable help to the work of a Local if they meet with other officers at least once a month, and discuss the affairs of the Local, such as any alterations in programme, arrangement for entertainment, speakers, etc.

Secretary

The Secretary-Treasurer of a Local should supply the presiding officer with a clearly expressed order of business for each meeting; should keep correct minutes of every meeting held, should answer all correspondence promptly, and keep accurate accounts of all monies raised or expended, drawing up a financial statement at the end of each year to be presented to the members at the Annual Meeting. The Secretary should send in regular monthly reports to the Central Office after each meeting, on forms supplied for this purpose.

The Secretary should see that each meeting is well advertised beforehand and all necessary arrangements properly made.

THE LOCAL AT WORK

When a Local Association is organized a machine has been constructed designed for work. But no machine works itself. There is needed motive power. In the Local Association this must be found in personal enthusiasm for and personal devotion to the principles of the movement. If these are not found in as high a degree or as generally diffused as

might be desirable, it will devolve upon those who have some genuine interest to stimulate and energize the others till first the Board of Directors and later the whole Association comes to the position where it takes seriously the task of making the Association a power for enlightenment and for general well being in the community.

Too great emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of consultation and purposeful planning of the work by the Board of Directors. In a large proportion of the failures in local work the first failure has been neglect of the Directors to get together for action. It is not only unjust but utter folly to leave the whole work to the direction of one or two men. Let us exemplify the ideal of co-operation in doing our local work together.

PLAN OF WORK

The object of the Association shall be: (a) The fostering and encouragement of co-operate effort to the end that the moral, intellectual and financial status of the farmer may be improved thereby. (See Constitution.)

No local unit can do more than drift down stream, if it does not plan its work along some definite line, with an end in view, with an ideal to attain. No work of any kind can be done well and efficiently without an ideal, and without the use of the intellect, therefore our plan of work for our Local should be organized under the three heads mentioned in the Constitution:

Moral,
Intellectual,
Financial,

bearing in mind that our organization stands for service.

Service Through Our Organization
To Our Homes,
To Our Community,
To Our Country.

At the commencement of the year a programme committee should be formed, and they should proceed to map out interesting programmes for the meetings throughout the year and some definite piece of work to be accomplished for community betterment.

The following suggestions under the different headings may help you to plan with the threefold thought in mind, each item of which should be included in your work to make it a complete success.

Moral

A well known American writer on country life problems has told us "that rural morality is closely dependent on wholesome recreation," therefore under this heading should come the providing of:

Team Games, Dramatic Entertainments, Concerts and Readings, Socials, Picnics, Lectures by Outside Speakers, School Fairs and Field Days, Competitions for the Young People, Promoting Social Inter-course in every possible way.

Developing local talent of every kind, and using it in your monthly meetings.

Improving the environment in which the rural children are growing up, by beautifying the home, and its surroundings—also the school house and grounds.

Making your school house a social centre where the community can regularly meet and discuss all public questions, thereby helping to fulfill and carry out the ideals of democratic government, which should be not from above, but from the ground up, from the deliberations of the people, expressed through their paid servants, municipal councillors, provincial and federal members of the legislature.

The studying of all legislation proposed or passed both Provincial and Federal.

Working for the improvement of such legislation which bears unjustly on any class or persons.

The giving of sympathy and assistance to any member or neighbor in trouble. Helping any foreign born neighbor to understand the best in our Canadian life and ideals.

Developing by every means at our disposal the highest type of citizenship in our community.

Intellectual

Under this heading should come, definite study along lines that will make us:

Better Farmers,
Better Business Men,
Better Citizens.

Get together a small library of books on the Country Life Movement, Agriculture, Business in Farming Economics, Civics, etc.

Persuade your members to study these, and give papers at your meetings on the different lines of reading they take up.

Have a short, concise paper each month on current events—world events—of importance

Get a Travelling Library from the Extension Department of the University.

Get up debates and make use of the material loaned by Extension Department for help in these. Get your banker or the best business man in your neighborhood to give you a talk on bookkeeping and business methods.

Get your lawyer to give you a talk on legal matters.

If your members are too busy to undertake any definite line of study such as suggested, try this plan:

Get them to cut out any interesting article or editorial they may read in their papers or magazines and hand to your programme committee. Let this committee go through these papers, choose the best and most suitable to be read and discussed at your meetings.

If any of your members has a specialty, is, for instance, successful in raising any particular crop or breed of stock, get him to speak or read a paper on that subject, so that his knowledge may help and guide others.

It should always be remembered that the local unit is the training ground for leadership in the organization and the country, and our programmes and plan of work should aim to develop the mentality, public spirit and power of self-expression of every member.

Financial

Under this heading would come all our Co-operative Trading.

Study of Economics as they affect our agricultural interests.

Everything which deals with the success or failure of farming as a business.

The improvements of our local marketing and shipping conditions.

The co-operative shipping of livestock. Study of co-operative methods and Rural Credit Systems.

This is an important phase of our work but should not be made the cornerstone of our local work, to the neglect of the other two phases, in which case we run the risk of becoming a mere commercial machine and our ultimate end will be failure.

SERVICE FOR THE COMMUNITY

Have you got a Rural Municipal Hospital?

Have you a District Nurse?

Have you a Medical Man within a reasonable distance?

Has your district applied for a visit from one of the Provincial Public Health Nurses?

Is your school building all it should be, inside and out?

Have you a school garden?

Do the children get at School:

Medical Inspection?

Hot Lunches?

Organized Play?

Supervision During Noon Hour?

Do you organize District school field days?

Do you organize Boys' and Girls' Clubs as Junior branches of your organization?

Do you make a social survey of your district, discover what is lacking and what needs improving, and then by organized effort seek to achieve it?

MAKING A SUCCESS OF YOUR LOCAL

Have something in your programme that will interest the different tastes of your members.

Endeavor to make your meetings so interesting that it will not be necessary to get an outside speaker to come in and stir up enthusiasm.

Keep as many of your members employed as possible by the formation of different committees with a definite work for which they are responsible. Children are always happy and good when they have a job for which they are responsible; men and women are only grown up children, and the way to keep the interest of your members is to keep them busy.

Make a point of beginning and ending your meetings on time. So many meetings are spoiled and Locals often killed completely through the members getting into the habit of dropping in at any time, sometimes two or three hours after the advertised time.

Try to make your place of meeting as comfortable and attractive as possible with the means at your disposal.

Comfort, warmth, cleanliness, good ventilation go a long way toward making a meeting a success.

Arrange for a rally of nearby Locals and discuss the possibility of forming a District Association.

Exchange speakers and programmes with other Locals in the district, one Local visiting another and putting on the programme for the day.

If possible have a trained singer in your neighborhood organize a Glee Club to assist with the programme, or a musician form and lead an orchestra or band.

Make use of your school teacher, your minister and his wife, and all the talent you possess.

Plan for purely social times occasionally.

Celebrate the anniversary of your Local by holding a banquet, entertainment, etc.

DON'TS FOR SECRETARIES

DON'T forget to read all circulars and correspondence that comes to you as Secretary of Local at your meetings.

DON'T forget to notify any change of address or change of Secretary to Central Office.

DON'T forget to send reports of your meetings to Central Office for use on Alberta Page of Guide.

DON'T forget to subscribe for and read our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide.

DON'T rest until every member of your Local reads The Guide.

DON'T wait for members to pay up their annual fee each year but get after them.

DON'T let any members drift out of the organization without finding out the reason.

DON'T forget to answer all correspondence and questionnaires promptly.

DON'T forget to have a well prepared order of business for each meeting for the use of your President.

DON'T forget to advertise well all your meetings.

DON'T just scrawl notice of meeting on bit of paper and put up in post office, but study best plan of advertising—using the local paper, the mail and the telephone.

- DON'T omit to keep a correct record of the attendance at your meetings. It is one method of gauging each member's interest in the Local.
- DON'T try to run your Local single-handed. Ask for assistance from the rank and file.
- DON'T neglect to keep proper account of all income and expenditures of the Local, and have your books audited at least once a year.
- DON'T forget to remit your dues to Central Office promptly and at least once every three months.

DON'TS FOR MEMBERS

- DON'T wait till you are canvassed each year before paying your dues.
- DON'T stay away from the meetings because "they never do anything." It is up to you to see that they do.
- DON'T be silent when officers and committees are elected, or plans adopted discussed, and then criticize the appointments and the plans afterward to your neighbors. Express your opinion at the meeting, then abide by the ruling of the majority.
- DON'T listen to the Secretary reading circulars from Central Office without making comment on them. Pick out the points that are of particular interest to your district and discuss them.
- DON'T kill your energetic Secretary by expecting him to do all the work and provide all the programmes for your meetings.
- DON'T let one or two members monopolize the talking at a meeting. Endeavor to draw out the most silent. See that everyone has a square deal.
- DON'T let your meetings become merely a place for criticism and destruction, but strive to make them a starting point for improvement and constructive effort.

- DON'T find fault with what is done at the meetings if you do not take the trouble to attend them yourself.
- DON'T allow personal prejudices, personal quarrels, personal likes and dislikes to be brought into or discussed in the Local.
- DON'T expect the Central to do everything for you. Practice self-help.
- DON'T elect a Board of Directors and then forget who they are. Keep them working.
- DON'T forget the Juniors.

HOW TO GET NEW MEMBERS

In order to make the work of your Local effective, a large membership is needed. Put on a special membership campaign occasionally and see that all the available members of your community are personally urged to join. Your membership will grow when the individual member really gets interested. Every member should endeavor to get at least one new member.

The telephone and the motor car are of incalculable significance to the U.F.A.—when local workers make them so. How far have you driven your car in the service of the movement? How many have you added to the attendance of your Local meetings by a phone call and a volunteer offer to run around that way with the car? A good many are doing that kind of thing and with the very best results.

—See that the whole district is canvassed for members each year. Divide up the members into teams and let the losing side provide an oyster supper or chicken dinner, etc.

Advertise your Local in every possible way. One good way to advertise is to send out circular letters to the farmers in your district, setting out the aims and objects of your Association and pointing out some of the benefits obtained by your Local and by the organization at large.

Under this heading should come Moral Benefits derived from wholesome recreation and entertainments. Intellectual Benefits derived from the combined study and discussion along lines that will make Better Farmers, Better Business Men, and Better Citizens. Economic Benefits derived from Co-operative Trading. Improvement of marketing and shipping conditions.

Let every member wear a U.F.A. button. Get some U.F.A. pennants and some windshield monograms for your automobiles. Get a copy of the "Objects of the U.F.A." and hang up in the post office—many new members have been obtained in this way.

Help to organize a neighboring district.

HINTS FOR CANVASSERS

1. Believe enthusiastically in your proposition. This is absolutely essential to success.

2. Be absolutely honest with the people you approach. Make no claims which are not fully substantiated.

3. If you meet objections or criticisms which you cannot answer drop a line regarding them to the Central Office.

4. Aim primarily to win interest and sympathy, and secondarily, membership and co-operation.

5. Keep the ideal high. We are not a dollar-grabbing institution. We exist for the betterment of community life and defence of the interests of the people on the land.

6. Be able to answer the question "What do I get out of it for the two dollars I put in." One gets out of it the opportunity to co-operate with a great living organization in serving the community, the cause of rural life generally, and the Canadian democracy at large.

7. Emphasize the value to the individual and to the family of being an integral part of the most active and progressive organization in the country.

Whom to Invite

Always keep in mind that the movement aims to include the whole rural population.

Make especial effort to enlist the young. Inspire them with the ideals of service and co-operation and optimism and progress. If there is special capacity for service, intelligent training, literary, musical or platform ability in any quarter, win that for the cause.

Do not pass anyone who is genuinely interested in the progress of the farmers' movement. Whether the person's interests are with the farmers or are liable to be opposed to them should be the test for membership.

WHAT THE U. F. A. HAS DONE

- 1—Shown that Farmers can co-operate continuously and effectively.
- 2—Helped to create a community consciousness and to establish the spirit of true democracy in many districts.
- 3—Been to thousands a means of education along economic and social lines.
- 4—Secured greatly increased grain shipping facilities in the way of loading platforms, allotment of cars, etc.
- 5—Originated the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, which was amalgamated in 1917 with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, to form The United Grain Growers, Limited, the world's biggest farmers' company.
- 6—Stimulated co-operative dealing, thus saving and making locally many thousands of dollars.
- 7—Secured a special freight rate on seed grain, saving for farmers many thousands annually.
- 8—Secured the reclassification of lands in the C. P. R. Western Irrigation Block, thereby saving the farmers of the district about \$2,175,000

on the purchase price of their lands and water rentals.

- 9—Been a main factor in securing the present status in regard to direct legislation, prohibition, co-operative associations, woman suffrage and rural credits.
- 10—The present Municipal Hail Insurance Act was fathered by the U.F.A., and has saved the farmers of the province hundreds of thousands of dollars.
- 11—Originated the Canadian Council of Agriculture which now represents almost completely the farmers of Canada.
- 12—Conducted for years the "farmers' parliament," the largest deliberative body in the province.
- 13—Trained thousands of U.F.A. workers for public service.
- 14—Done something to win men from party prejudice to more independent modes of thinking.
- 15—Provided the means for farmers to take independent political action in a really democratic manner.
- 16—Won respectable recognition among organized interests and better chance for a square deal.
- 17—Helped to create the hearty democratic spirit of the West, one of the greatest assets in Canadian public life today.

WHAT THE U. F. A. AIMS TO DO

- 1—Extend its membership to include YOU, if you are not already enrolled.
- 2—Extend its organization so that it will still more completely represent the farm population of Alberta.
- 3—Promote a healthy community spirit.
- 4—Stimulate the young especially to consciousness or responsibility for service.
- 5—Raise the status of country home life over the province to "fully modern."

- 6—Promote the practice of co-operation so that distribution of the ordinary commodities may be effected more economically.
- 7—Seek better education for country living, bringing an agricultural education within the reach of all our rural youth.
- 8—Help make the next generation rural Canadians fit to hold their own with all others, socially, commercially and politically.
- 9—Secure practical application of the principles of the Farmers' Platform, abolishing tariff injustice and securing revenue by more equitable methods.
- 10—Oppose class domination socially, economically and politically.
- 11—Develop public spirit and public conscience in regard to municipal, provincial and national interests.
- 12—Promote the establishment of public libraries and reading rooms.
- 13—Establish sympathetic co-operation for community welfare between individuals and among local groups and organizations, that they may "work together for good."
- 14—Assist in promoting the study of economics as a necessary part of a citizen's preparation for life.
- 15—Lend its support and co-operation as opportunity offers to every good cause.

WHAT SOME LOCALS HAVE DONE

The President of one U.F.A. Local contributes the following as an example of what an average Local can accomplish for the benefit of its members:

It was reported to our Local that one of the lumber managers in town had charged one of our members 12 per cent. on a promissory note for the amount of a lumber account, which he was not able to meet. We instructed our Secretary to write

a protest to the head office of the lumber company, to whom they sent a lengthy and rather saucy reply, saying they were not money lenders and needed the money to meet their obligations, to which we again instructed our Secretary to write: "That notwithstanding their elaborate explanations, such practices would not be for the best interests of their business." When they saw we were determined to take action, they requested us to name a fair rate of interest and they would abide by it. We decided that 6 per cent. was a fair rate, just half of the original amount.

Another case arose with the same company, by their being unduly harsh in seizing all the threshed grain of one of our members, including his seed for the following year. But during the investigation of the facts, we found he had not answered their many applications for payment, and although we obtained relief for him, till he was reproved in our meeting for not being more courteous and business-like.

JOINT ACTION OF LOCALS

Another member had bought a large ploughing and threshing outfit on which he owed about one-third of the original price, for which the company had a mortgage on all his property. Owing to sickness and other misfortunes he could not meet his payments. Still they kept harrassing him daily with threats to sell him out, until our Local intimated to them that if they were determined to carry out their threats we would put up the money, but we would take care that every farmer in Western Canada heard the story. Then they found they could afford to give him all the time and terms he needed.

In another instance we secured the co-operation of five other Locals who were affected with us by the fraudulent action of a very large corporation from whom, after hard fighting, we obtained relief.

for those concerned of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. And now let me give you an instance of inter-provincial co-operation. A member of our Local bought some machinery which our Grain Growers' Company did not stock, from a firm in Ontario. For this he paid C.O.D., but on bringing it home he found things were not as they should be. The local agent having disappeared, he wrote several times to the firm, but his applications for relief were ignored, so in despair he went to his Provincial Secretary who communicated with J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. Mr. Morrison obtained from the firm a guarantee of satisfaction at once.

These are only a few samples of what has been done by an average bunch of farmers and recounted for the sole purpose of stimulating the co-operative spirit in other local units, and showing them that it is quite possible, if they only stick together to teach the banks and corporations to take their proper place as our servants and not assume the role of masters. I have purposely refrained from mentioning any names as when the firm corrected the evils complained of, it would hardly be just to advertise them. Also, in case any farmer might think these problems were peculiar to this locality, I hold they are only samples common to all the prairie provinces.

NINE YEARS' PROGRESS

The following is a brief outline of the efforts of the Queenstown Local:

In 1910 we organized our Local of the U.F.A. and right away things began to happen. Ever since then our Local has taken up questions pertaining to our district and have succeeded in settling many of these satisfactorily. I remember in 1910, a dry year, when we had no hay for our stock, while on the adjoining Indian Reservation all kinds

of hay could be found. Individual farmers applied to the Indian Agent for permission to cut hay on the reserve. They were told that there was nothing doing; and some of them were even threatened to be thrown out if they did not quit bothering. Our Local quickly took the matter up with the proper authorities and received the finest kind of treatment and got all the hay they wanted.

When later on we organized our co-operative elevator we made perfect gentlemen out of all the private elevator buyers. While it is true that the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator did not pay more than the market price, it has had a beneficial influence on all the rest. Today, when we arrive in town with a load of wheat the private elevator buyer shakes hands and calls us "Mister," and are willing to do the right thing in order to get the trade.

But it is mostly along the lines of co-operative buying that our organization has been of great benefit. From the very beginning our Local bought supplies by the carload and saved the members' money. Later on, when we decided to organize a separate co-operative buying association and establish a lumber yard in town, we converted the manager of the privately-owned yard into a real gentleman. Last year we did \$50,000 worth of business and saved our members over \$1,000. Last summer we built a modern, up-to-date hall at a cost of \$6,000, where we now have all the meetings and gatherings in the whole district.—John Glambeck, Queenstown Local, January, 1919.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT

An excellent record is that of the De Winton Local. Here are a few particulars supplied after three months' work.

Organized June 27th, 1918 with eleven members. Since held five meetings; average attendance, 56;

present paid-up membership, 56, included nearly every farmer in the district.

Assets over liabilities, nearly \$90. Co-operative trading receipts up to end of October, \$1,408.83.

Shipped five cars of livestock co-operatively.

Convinced several farmers having carloads of stock to ship direct.

Sold two cars of coal and one of salt and have on order one car of coal and one car of posts.

This Local has done considerable to foster the community spirit; has helped to build an excellently equipped community hall, and nearly every farmer in the district is looking forward to a brighter future.

HISTORY OF THE U. F. A.

Prior to 1909 two farmers' associations were in existence in Alberta, one known as the Alberta Farmers' Association, the other as the Canada Society of Equity. The aims and objects of both were very similar; both were working to improve the conditions under which Alberta farmers and their families were living at that time, and it mattered but little which organization served the farming community. Both were accepted as a means of improving conditions, so that at some points, the Alberta Farmers' Association was operating, and at others the Society of Equity, but this soon caused misunderstanding and some friction and duplication of effort, while the efforts of neither organization were as effectual as it would have been with a united force.

Both organizations were started in the province in the year 1905, and both had their origin in the Edmonton district. The first meeting of the Society of Equity was called in the Poplar Lake School House, north of the City of Edmonton, the movers being W. J. Keen, Ch. Burnell and Mr. Snauldin. After the first local had been organized affiliation was secured with the American Society of Equity,

the name being subsequently changed to the Canadian Society of Equity. The Alberta Farmers' Association had for its first president D. W. Warner of Edmonton, and Rice Sheppard, of Strathcona, as Secretary. Joshua Fletcher was the second President and remained so until the amalgamation took place, while W. F. Stevens, subsequently livestock commissioner for the province, was the second Secretary. Mr. Stevens resigned in 1908, and he was succeeded in the secretaryship by E. J. Fream, who was first Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta after the amalgamation.

FACED MANY PROBLEMS

The first few years' work for both the Society of Equity and the Alberta Farmers' Association called for the greatest patience and determination. It was fortunate for the farmers that their leaders possessed both, and in spite of opposition and discouragement, they marched forward, battering down barricades, bridging gulfs and straightening many crooked highways. Resolutions and petitions by the score were formulated and presented to both Provincial and Dominion governments, and soon attention was paid to important matters presented.

There were the questions of markets for pork and beef, grain grades, dockage at elevators, transportation facilities, car distribution, loading platforms, the proper fencing of railways, damages for the killing of horses and cattle on railways, proper fire guards, the need of better roads, bridges and ferries, more branch railways for the settlers, etc., etc. All these matters were urgently taken up and some results obtained but the campaign was not as successful as it would have been with united effort.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY

Some leaders of both organizations realized this fact and put forth efforts at different times to bring it about. The first attempt was made in October,

1906, when a convention of both associations was called at Lacombe, Alberta, but the convention was not successful in bringing about amalgamation, the principal reason being that the Society of Equity wished to create a Dominion-wide organization while the Alberta Farmers' Association wished to confine its efforts to Alberta. Another difficulty was the choice of name. Several of those working for the amalgamation were very disappointed at the failure, and never gave up the hope that some day the two would become one. Two years more passed before it became a real, live question again. A resolution in favor of a further effort at amalgamation was introduced by Strathcona Local at the Calgary Convention of the Alberta Farmers' Association. This passed almost unanimously, and a Convention was later called in Edmonton, at which a successful amalgamation took place.

CHOOSING A NAME

The question of a name was a big one; more time and thought perhaps was given to that question than any other. It was considered of such importance that a special committee was appointed to suggest a suitable name, and present their findings next day. This committee was in session from eight o'clock in the evening until one o'clock next morning, before an agreement was arrived at. All sorts of names were offered such as, "The Alberta Farmers' Equity Union," "The Alberta Farmers Equity Association," "The Farmers' Union of Equity," and finally, at one o'clock in the morning, the name, "The United Farmers of Alberta, our motto Equity," was presented, and on the motion of George McDonald, of Olds, who made quite a stirring address as to its merits, it was unanimously agreed that the committee recommend that name to the Convention. The name was accepted by the Convention almost unanimously.

The first President of the United Farmers of Alberta, was James Bower, of Red Deer. W. J. Tregilus, of Calgary, succeeded Mr. Bower in 1911, and when he died in November, 1914, James Speakman, of Penhold, was appointed. He remained in office until his death in 1915. H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, was called to this office at the Convention in 1916.

A STEADY GROWTH

At the close of the first year of its existence the U.F.A. consisted of 122 Local Unions, and a membership of slightly over 2,000. The growth from that time has been steady from year to year until in the year 1919 the membership was over 25,000. In 1915 a women's section was formed and at the 1919 Convention the women's section had 230 Locals with a membership of over 3,000 women. There are also a number of flourishing junior branches with a steadily increasing membership.

A steady growth such as this shows the increasing confidence which the farmers of the Province are placing in the organization as a power to solve their problems and better their economic and social position.

This is the barest outline of the History of the Organization. Meanwhile the U.F.A. is still making history, and the greater its membership the greater its history will be, not because of mere weight of members, though that has its use, but because the more brains, the more hearts that are drawn into the service of the Farmers' Movement, the greater will grow its vision, the higher its ideals, the wider its power for future achievement.

Note:—For fuller details of history of organized farmers' movement in Western Canada see pamphlet "History of the Grain Growers" (5c per copy) and "Deep Furrows," by Hopkins Moorhouse, (\$1.60) to be obtained from the Central Office.

THE UNITED FARM WOMEN OF ALBERTA

The need for democratic organization among farm women is as great as it is among farm men and just as important to the whole farmers' movement.

In 1913 the Constitution of the United Farmers was amended so as to admit women into the organization with the same privileges as men. In 1914 farm women assembled with the men in annual convention. In 1915 a still larger number of women were present, and this time the majority of women met in separate convention.

From that time onward the United Farm Women of Alberta, growing side by side and co-operating closely with the U.F.A. have made rapid progress.

The Constitution of the United Farmers of Alberta was adopted by the Women's Convention at Edmonton, January, 1915, and generally speaking, what applies to the men's Local Unions applies equally to that of the United Farm Women. The reasons for the organization of farm men apply equally in the case of women. Farm women will benefit by organization equally with the men.

For further information write Secretary, United Farm Women of Alberta, Lougheed Building, Calgary.

WHY U. F. A. LOCALS SHOULD ENCOURAGE FORMATION OF U. F. W. A. LOCALS

1. For the purpose of strengthening the farmers' movement. Increased membership means increased power with which to fight the farmers' battles.

2. Because farm women, having now the franchise, it is a matter of vital importance to the success of the farmers' movement that this large body of voters should be inside the organization.

3. Because the farmers' problems are equally the problems of the farmer's wife and better social and economic conditions, for the purpose of achieving which the farmer is today mobilizing his forces

throughout the Dominion, will benefit his family even more than himself.

4. Because the moral and social problems of the rural district cannot be solved without the aid and sympathy of the organized rural women. The individual worker can achieve nothing.

5. Because the result of belonging to such an organization as the U.F.W.A. has a threefold benefit.

(a) It is a benefit to the farm woman herself, through bringing her into greater social intercourse with the men and women of the farmers' organization, by the stimulating effect on her mentality through contact of mind with mind at the monthly meetings, by the enlargement of her life and outlook through taking part, even though in a limited way, with public movements.

(b) It is a benefit to the community because of awakened interest in community conditions, and the possibility by organized effort to improve those conditions.

(c) It is a benefit to the larger life of the Nation through the fact that any stimulation of mental activity brings increased interest in public affairs, and any co-operative effort toward betterment of social, economic and moral conditions, with its cumulative effect on public opinion, must tend to a reaching out for a higher standard of home, of community and of National life.

6. Because whatever may be said to the contrary, and however specious the language in which it may be said, it is a fact patent to all clear and unprejudiced thinkers, that no other organization can accomplish for the farm women the final benefits that can be attained by working as part of the great body of mobilized farm people.

JUNIOR BRANCHES

This is one of the most important phases of our work. Through the Junior Branches we can train the boys and girls for future leadership; we can

bring them a larger vision of life and its responsibilities.

A well organized Junior Branch under the leadership of one of the older members of the organization should form part of the work of every Local.

Junior Locals are sometimes formed among boys and girls of school age, in which case the work of the Branch should be correlated with, and complement their school work; or the Local may be composed of young people who are past school age, but too young to be interested in the meetings of the senior Locals.

A very definite programme of work is being mapped out for Junior members along four special lines, viz., Educational, Vocational Economic and Social. A series of monthly bulletins are being sent out to the Secretaries of Junior Locals to guide them in this fourfold development.

The Junior Branch should have its own officers, elected by its members. Its meetings should be conducted with due regard to Constitution and Rules of Order. This forms a useful part of the training for leadership.

The forming of Junior Branches is most vital work for various reasons:

First, the farmers' movement will never reach its full measure of success until we have a large body of trained leaders. These leaders must be trained while they are young; they must imbibe with their growth the great principles for which we stand. Those who have grown to maturity in the fixed habits of a narrow individualism cannot be expected to throw themselves with any ardour into a movement which is the very antithesis of individualism—a movement which requires unselfishness and wide understanding to bring about the ideals of co-operation in every phase of life for which we stand.

This is one reason why we should endeavor to form Junior Branches, that the farm boys and girls

may while still young, learn to work together, to co-operate, to act as leaders, to understand the principles of the farmers' movement, so that we can count on a continuous supply of thinking, able men and women rising out of the ranks of our organization to take their places as leaders in what is going to be one of the greatest, most beneficial movements in the world.

Then again, our farm boys and girls have been up to now getting a very one-sided development. We want them to attain a life that is four square. This can only be achieved in the rural districts by your help and organized effort.

OUR DOMINION ORGANIZATION

Story of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Farmers' Platform.

For every responsible person of adult age, living in Canada, there are three fields of citizenship—the local municipality, the province and the Dominion. The organized farmers' movement in Canada, which has for its supreme object the establishment of good citizenship, is based upon the idea of usefulness within those three fields. The organized farmers have first, their local societies or clubs; secondly, their provincial associations, which embrace and co-ordinate the local organizations within each province; and thirdly, their Canadian Council of Agriculture, which represents the sphere of federal interests, and is composed of representatives from each of the provincial bodies.

In December, 1909, at Toronto, on the occasion of the annual convention of the old Dominion Grange, which has been confined largely to Ontario, the Canadian Council of Agriculture was organized. Roderick McKenzie and E. A. Partridge, well-known Grain Growers from the West, attended the convention of the Grange in 1909 as delegates, and

they drafted the constitution of the new Council of Agriculture. The first President of the Council was elected in the person of D. W. McCuaig, then President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and the first Secretary was E. C. Drury, now the Premier of Ontario. R. C. Henders, of Culross, Manitoba, succeeded Mr. McCuaig as President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and he was followed by James Bower, of Red Deer, Alberta, after whom came J. A. Maharg, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. In 1917, Mr. Maharg's place was taken by H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, Alberta, who held the office till March, 1920, when he was succeeded by R. W. E. Burnaby, President of the United Farmers of Ontario. Thus the presidents of four provinces have had their turn in presiding over the affairs of this organization. The position of Secretary, following the retirement of Mr. Drury, was held by E. J. Fream, of Calgary, until 1914, when Roderick McKenzie took the office, which he held up till July, 1918. N. P. Lambert then succeeded Mr. McKenzie to the secretaryship.

WOMEN'S SECTION

In July, 1919, representatives of the farm women's organization were admitted to membership in the Council, the Constitution being amended to admit of each provincial farm organization sending one woman representative in addition to the representation already provided for. Six months previously representatives of the United Farm Women of Ontario, the Women Grain Growers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the United Farm Women of Alberta, and The Grain Growers' Guide met at Brandon and formed the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women. Officers were elected and a constitution drafted.

The objects of the organization were expressed as follows: To further the objects of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and in addition, (1) to

popularize the study of social and economic problems, and (2) to deal with federal and interprovincial matters specially concerning women and children.

This Council recommended that a Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be formed. This suggestion was endorsed by the Council of Agriculture and the Constitution changed accordingly, whereupon the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women was merged into the Canadian Council of Agriculture and became the Women's Section of the Council.

COMPOSITION AND OBJECTS

The Council consists of the Executives (or their appointees) not more than four (4) in number of the United Farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, United Farmers of Alberta, United Grain Growers, Limited, United Farmers' Co-Operative of Ontario, United Farmers of Ontario, United Farmers of New Brunswick, Grain Growers' Guide, Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company, and any other provincial-wide farmers' organizations that may be admitted into membership by a majority vote of those present at any regularly constituted meeting of the Council. The Women's Section of the Council is composed of one representative from each provincial farm women's organization. They may meet with the men or in separate session when desired. The Council has as its objects:

(a) To encourage the farm population of the Dominion to organize for the study of educational, economic, social and political problems having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people.

(b) To constitute in itself a medium through which the various organizations in membership may act collectively where their common interests are concerned.

(c) To establish a bureau for the collecting and disseminating of statistics and other information bearing on rural welfare.

(d) To provide unity of action on matters of common interest to the organization in membership and to formulate demands for legislation and present the same to the Parliament of Canada.

(e) To investigate methods of taxation for providing national revenue and disseminate information thus secured through farmers' organizations.

The first big undertaking with which the Canadian Council of Agriculture was identified was the famous Siege of Ottawa, when 800 farmers from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta visited the Laurier Government in December, 1910, and demanded certain legislative reforms for the people of Canada.

THE NEW NATIONAL POLICY

In 1916, when the headquarters of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were established in Winnipeg, steps were taken to construct a policy which was expressed later in the "Farmers' Platform." This platform, which was drafted by the Council, represented almost in its entirety resolutions which had been unanimously approved year after year for fifteen years by the annual conventions of the Grain Growers' Associations, and also latterly by the United Farmers of Ontario. The compiling of the original Farmers' Platform of 1916, therefore, was simply putting into codified form a series of long-standing recommendations for economic and social reforms, as adopted by the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces and of Ontario. The "Farmers' Platform," after being drafted in December, 1916, by the Canadian Council of Agriculture was adopted later, by the annual conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta, The Saskatchewan Grain

Growers' Association, The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Ontario.

The time was opportune in the autumn of 1918, therefore, for revising the Farmers' Platform in order that it should be brought up to date, and at the same time give consideration to an after-war policy for Canada. Accordingly, in November, 1918, the present Farmers' Platform, with new features bearing upon national status, the returned soldier, labor, and such questions as the War Time Elections Act, Order-in-Council government, titles, freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and proportional representation, was issued by the Council of Agriculture, and was described as a New National Policy for Canada, in contrast with the old National Policy of 1879. At the annual conventions of the organized farmers during the winter of 1919 it was unanimously adopted, and in addition a unanimous demand for independent political action to put it into effect was made by each provincial organization.

In addition to promoting an interest in progressive legislation through its educational work, the Canadian Council of Agriculture also endeavors to attend to the farmers' commercial and material interests wherever they are affected by developments within the Dominion field of legislation, or wherever by co-operating with other organizations or agencies agricultural conditions may be improved.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE

The Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture is an organization representing Agriculture, Banking, Transportation, and various branches of Commerce. It meets periodically to take up questions of importance affecting the joint interests of these industries. The basis of organization of the Committee is contained in the following report of a committee representing agriculture and the

various business organizations which was appointed to draw up an agreement for a working basis:

"This committee beg to report that in their opinion the time is ripe for a tentative basis for friendly consultation and co-operation on questions of joint interest to Agriculture and Commerce.

"For carrying out this purpose we suggest the following outlines:

"A joint committee to carry on this consultation shall consist of fifty members, twenty-five from the commercial interests and twenty-five from the Canadian Council of Agriculture;

"All questions in which Agriculture and Commerce are jointly involved shall be included in the scope of the deliberations of this joint committee;

"The work of the joint committee shall be to gather and diffuse information, to discuss and eventually formulate resolutions recommending certain lines of action to the separate organizations represented, or endorsing action recommended to the joint committee by all the organizations represented;

"In all cases pronouncement by this joint committee shall be made only if supported by all members present;

"The quorum of the joint committee shall require the presence of five of the Agricultural representatives and five of the Commercial interests represented."

THE ORGANIZED FARMERS' MOVEMENT

"As Others See Us"

"If agriculture is unprofitable the economic structure reared upon agriculture will be unsound. If the farmers are well-to-do the country will prosper; if they are poor the country is poor; if they are discontented the whole body politic is in an unhealthy condition. . . . The more general recognition of this by powerful interests which not so many years ago were apt to regard themselves as

alone entitled to special consideration by the state is the result of the great advance which the farmers have made in the last fifteen years in organizing their forces for the furtherance of their own interests. In the hard material world, power always commands a hearing; and the associations of farmers linked together in a national organization and backed by an immense membership are now factors which have to be given a due measure of consideration. They stand on an equality with the other powerful business interests in the country; and they have spokesmen and representatives quite capable of meeting the captains of industry and the magnates of finance on even terms. It is altogether to the advantage of the country that this is so."—Manitoba Free Press, Nov. 11, 1915.

"There was a time when the farmers' organizations of the west were looked upon by many people as little better than agitators for economic changes which would help them to fill their own pockets more easily. That day has passed and one of the chief factors in its passing has been the public-spirited and disinterested stand which they have taken on all matters connected with the war."—Calgary Herald, May 15, 1918.

"For many years it is probable that the farmer, who may be regarded as the chief producer of food, was as frequently underpaid as was the consumer overcharged. All that is now somewhat changed. Today the farmer is getting a higher proportion of market prices. Why? Because in nearly every province of the Dominion, and to some extent in many of the counties, he has his organization. These agrarian associations have a large membership, they have their official organs, they are alert, aggressive and influential. They can make themselves heard almost at once. The other day the Minister of Finance delivered his Budget speech, and inside of twenty-four hours half a dozen power-

ful farmers' unions had given expression to their judgment in relation thereto. This, as has been said, represents a great change as compared with the situation a generation or so ago."—J. L. Payne, in the *Toronto Globe*, June 21, 1919.

"The cold truth is that the Grain Growers of the West and their Ontario Allies are engaged not merely in an economic struggle. They are embarking on an effort to re-establish the proper functions of representative institutions for the people of Canada and to renovate the whole system of national life. The root of the evil lies largely in our economic system. It corrupts our political system, our political system corrupts and degrades the public administration, and the corroding influence extends to the social system and business life till the disease permeates the whole community. Every thinking man realizes the existence of gross evils in the body politic and would fain end them, but sees no feasible method and contents himself with waiting until the trail is blazed. This service the farmers' organizations are purposing to perform for the community at large."—J. A. Stevenson, in *The Grain Growers' Guide*, Nov. 2, 1910.

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF WINTER PROGRAMME

Two things appear to be urgently necessary for the realizing of the winter programme. First—The personal action of some one who is impressed with the importance of the work, who will get to work and get others to work in such a way that it will be given a start. Second—Conference among the Officers and Directors as to what is to be done. Why should it be left to two or three? The Directors, every one of them, ought to recognize their individual responsibility and plan confidentially and energetically for making the work succeed as far as the Local Association is concerned. They can not begin to plan too soon.

The following is a suggestive outline for a season's work:

- | Week ending | Topic. |
|--|--|
| Oct. 28th—Rally Night. | Plans for work. A Pioneers' Night suggested. Early experiences. A social time. |
| Nov. 4th—History of Farmers' Organizations. | The Grange, The Patrons of Industry, Grain Growers' and United Farmers. Aims and Expectations. |
| Nov. 11th—Rural Credit. | The Co-operative Credit Act. The New Zealand System. |
| Nov. 18th—The Women in Charge. | Woman's Work in the Association, Community and Nation. |
| Nov. 25th—Nationalization of | (a) Natural Resources; (b) Public Utilities. |
| Dec. 2nd—Annual Meeting of Local. | |
| Dec. 9th—Aims Held in Common by Church and Association. | |
| Dec. 16th—Taxation and Free Trade. | |
| Dec. 23rd—Christmas Week. | |
| Dec. 30th—Social and Political Tendencies of our Time. | |
| Jan. 6th—The Livestock Industry. | Co-operative Livestock Shipping. |
| Jan. 13th—Co-operation. | Achievements; Possibilities. |
| Jan. 20th—Convention Week. | |
| Jan. 27th—Reports of Delegates with special place to Report of Women's Work. | Banquet or Social Function Suggested. |
| Feb. 3rd—Municipal Government. | Discuss Matters to be Brought Before Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, Feb. 20th. |
| Feb. 10th—Rural Education and its Problems. | |
| Feb. 17th—Grain; (a) Seed Selection; (b) Methods of Marketing. | |
| Feb. 24th—The Importance of Agricultural Education for Rural Life. | |

March 3rd—Women's Night. The Rural Home; Social Life; Safeguarding; Beautifying; Tree Planting; Gardening.

March 10th—Work of Provincial Government.

March 17th—The Federal Government; Its Functions and Relationships.

March 24th—Results Gathered Up. A Retrospect of the Winter's Work.

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMMES

(1) Evening with Canadian Authors; (2) Mock Parliament; (3) Mock Trial; (4) Community Singing of Popular Songs, Choruses and Hymns; (5) Interchange of Experiences on Farming Matters; (6) Social Gatherings at Members' Homes; (7) Impromptu Speeches. A number of subjects should be written on separate slips of paper and placed in a hat or box. Immediately prior to the commencement of the programme each person should draw a slip from the hat and speak on the subject drawn for a period not exceeding two minutes. Care should be taken to select subjects with which the people are familiar.

SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE

"Resolved that production should be for use and not for profit."

"Resolved that there should be absolute free trade between Canada and the United States."

"Resolved that students for the ministry should take a course in agriculture and spend some time on the farm."

"Resolved that the abolition of capital punishment is desirable."

"Resolved that total prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors is desirable."

"Resolved that a literary test should be applied to all immigrants."

"Resolved that all mothers should be pensioned."

"Resolved that Proportional Representation is preferable to the system of single member constituencies."

"Resolved that land values are created by the community and should be taxed into the public treasury."

"Resolved that Trade Unions are as essential as the Grain Growers' Association, or as the Manufacturers' Association."

"Resolved that all lands of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and other unoccupied lands, should be expropriated."

"Resolved that co-operative societies are more in keeping with the interests of the community at large than are joint stock companies."

"Resolved that a national system of education should be established and administered by a competent non-partizan commission."

"Resolved that the sympathetic treatment of the foreign born is the only hope of a united nation."

"Resolved that no young man should be allowed to marry until he is possessed of at least two thousand dollars of wealth, clear of all debts."

"Resolved that every rural district should be provided with a hospital, doctor, and qualified nurse, at the expense of the municipality."

"Resolved that poverty is a greater national crime than intemperance."

"Resolved that man is a creature of circumstances."

"Resolved that people desiring to marry must furnish a competent physician's certificate as to their good health before a marriage license shall be issued."

WHERE TO GET DEBATING MATERIAL

The Department of Extension, University of Alberta, South Edmonton, is prepared to supply valuable material for use in connection with debates in

the form of package libraries, free of charge, to any of our Locals. The following is a list of the subjects which are dealt with:

- Canadian Navy.
- Canadian Tariff.
- Capital Punishment.
- Closed vs. Open Shop.
- Co-Education.
- Commission Government of Cities.
- Compulsory Military Training in Canada.
- Compulsory Social Insurance.
- Consolidated Rural Schools.
- Co-operative Banking.
- Co-operative Trading.
- Direct Legislation.
- Educational Qualification for Suffrage.
- European War (Responsibility for).
- Gary School Plan.
- Government Ownership of Railways.
- Heredity vs. Environment.
- Home Rule for Ireland.
- Imperial Federation.
- League of Nations.
- Literary Test for Immigrants.
- Military Training in Schools.
- Minimum Wage.
- Monroe Doctrine.
- Mothers' Pensions.
- Place of Motion Pictures in Education.
- Municipal Hospitals.
- Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.
- Oriental Immigration.
- Parliamentary vs. Presidential Form of Government.
- Peace vs. War.
- Platform vs. Press.
- Prohibition.
- Proportional Representation.

Protection vs. Free Trade.	Single Tax.
Public Defender.	Socialism.
Reciprocity with the	Tractor vs. Horse.
United States.	Trade Unions.
Rural vs. City Life.	United States Neutrality
Simplified Spelling.	Woman Suffrage.

The University of Saskatchewan has compiled a similar course of debates and have very kindly offered to extend the privilege to Locals of the U.F.A. Locals wishing to take advantage of this opportunity should get in touch with the Director, Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

A very helpful pamphlet, entitled "Debating Clubs," compiled by G. A. Sproule, Professor of English, is issued by the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

What the U.F.A. means to me.
How can we improve our Local?
How can we increase our membership?
Why we should become life members.
What should we do for our boys and girls?
How can we make our meetings more interesting?
The Beef Ring. Health Conservation.
The Egg Circle. Infant Mortality.
District Nurses.
Medical Inspection of Schools.
Religious Education in Schools.
Sanitation and Ventilation.
Elimination of Waste.
British and Canadian Co-operative Trading.
How to Exterminate Gophers.
How to Make the Farm Woman's Work Easier.
The Best Variety of Wheat. How to Secure the Best Seed.
Rural Mail Delivery.
Advantages of the Parcel Post.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES

We would strongly advise our Locals to take the fullest possible advantage of the opportunity offered them by the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, South Edmonton, to secure a travelling library. Write and ask them to send you the leaflet "How to Secure a Travelling Library" and also an application form. Each set of books is loaned for a period of four months, and on return of same another set will be set you. The only expense which you will have in connection with same is the payment of transportation charges. You will also be asked to give a guarantee against loss or damage beyond ordinary wear. Besides the books loaned in the Library Groups, there are also some 2,500 on the Open Shelves which can be borrowed by societies or individuals for a period of three weeks, which period may be extended by special request. Persons making application for these books for the first time will be required to give the names of two responsible references. All communications should be addressed to the Department of Extension, Travelling Libraries Division, University of Alberta, Edmonton South.

LANTERNS AND MOVIES

Through the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, projection lanterns may be purchased practically at cost. Slides are loaned by the Department, there being no expense other than express charges to and from Edmonton. Arrangements may also be made for Locals to get the use of a lantern in order to raise money to purchase one. Motion picture machines can be obtained from the Department at the lowest possible price. Film service is provided on a rental basis sufficient to take care of handling and depreciation. Full information will be supplied upon application to the University of Alberta, Edmonton South.

WHERE TO WRITE FOR INFORMATION

1. For any information regarding the United Farmers of Alberta, write: The Provincial Secretary, U.F.A., Lougheed Building, Calgary.
 2. For any information concerning the United Farm Women of Alberta, write: The Provincial Secretary, U.F.W.A., Lougheed Building, Calgary.
 3. For any information concerning the U.F.A. Junior Branches, write: The Junior Branch Secretary, Lougheed Building, Calgary.
 4. How to organize a co-operative association or how to incorporate, write: U.F.A. Central Office.
 5. About legal questions, write the Provincial Secretary, U.F.A., Lougheed Building, Calgary. (Enclose \$1.00 for letter of advice).
 6. About your official organ, write: The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.
 7. For information concerning the United Grain Growers, Limited, write: The United Grain Growers, Limited, Lougheed Building, Calgary.
 8. How to form an "Elevator Local," write: Secretary, United Grain Growers, Limited, Calgary.
 9. Regarding farm supplies, livestock, shipping, how to ship your grain, etc., write: The United Grain Growers, Limited, Calgary.
 10. On Egg Marketing: From northern points, write: J. H. Hare, Poultry Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton. From southern points: R. Gordon Forbes, Manager, Egg and Poultry Marketing Service, Calgary.
 11. For Dominion Government Bulletins, write: Publications Department, Dominion Government, Ottawa.
 12. For Provincial Government Bulletins, write: Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.
- For copies of bills or acts of the legislature for Dominion acts, write: King's Printer, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

14. For Provincial Acts, write: King's Printer, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.

15. Regarding agricultural matters, write: Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

16. Provincial Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

17. On hail insurance, write: E. H. Malcolm, Chairman, Hail Insurance Board, Edmonton, Alberta.

18. On municipal hospitals, matters of public health, write: Department of Health, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.

19. On public health nurses, write: Miss C. Smith, Superintendent, Public Health Nurses, Edmonton.

20. On study outlines, travelling libraries, subjects for debates, literature on any special subject, write: The Librarian, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

21. For maps. The little book, "Canada West," published by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, contains an excellent map in colors showing the boundaries of the Federal Constituencies. Various other maps of the Province and Dominion may also be secured from the Department of Interior, Ottawa.

22. For maps showing the Provincial Constituencies, etc.; write: Jas. McCaig, Publicity Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

23. Alberta Association of Rural Municipalities, write: Secretary, W. J. Jackman, Bremner, Alberta.

24. For farm labor, write: Provincial Government, Labor Bureaus at Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

United States Documents or Pamphlets

25. For Farm Bulletins, write: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

For other pamphlets, write: Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

LIST OF USEFUL BOOKS

Note:—Write the Book Department Grain Growers' Guide, for any of these books.

Co-operation

Co-operation in Agriculture—MacMillan Publishing Co.	\$1.80
Co-partnership and Profit Sharing (A. Williams)—Ryerson	.75
Co-operation, the Hope of the Consumer (E. F. Harris)—MacMillan	2.50

Economics

Socialism—A Critical Analysis (Prof. O. D. Skelton)—Houghton	2.50
History of Canadian Wealth (Myers)	2.10
Public Finance (C. E. Bastable)—MacMillan	3.00
The Purchasing Power of Money (Irving Fisher)—MacMillan	3.00
Agricultural Economics (Edwin E. Nourse, University of Chicago Press, 1916)	2.00
Social Democracy Explained—Spargo	2.15
Labor in the Changing World—Mcivor	3.00
Economic Consequences of the Peace—Keynes	2.25
Principles of Economics (F. A. Taussig)	2.25
2 volumes	each 2.25
Short History of the English People (J. H. Green)	2.25
The Citizens' Library of Politics, Economics and Sociology (Mary L. Childs) 3 volumes	2.10
Principals of Rural Credits (James Morman)—MacMillan	1.50
The State and the Farmer (L. H. Bailey)	1.50
The Nature of Capital and Income (Irving Fisher)—MacMillan	1.25
Agriculture	
Farm Management (Warren)	2.25
The Marketing of Farm Products (L. H. D. Weld)	2.10
Tariffs	
Canada's Protective Tariff—Parritt	.60

LIST OF USEFUL BOOKS—Continued

Life of John Bright (O'Brien)	60
The Tariff and Trusts (Franklin Pierce)	1.75
The Tariff in Our Times (Jos. M. Tarbell)	1.75

Taxation

Taxation of Land Values (Louis F. Post)	1.75
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Democracy

The New Freedom (Woodrow Wilson)	
Life of Lincoln (Lord Charnwood)	3.75
Life of Lloyd George (Frank Dillnot)	1.50
The Prime Minister (Harold Spender)	3.50

Community Development

The Dawn of a New Patriotism (J. D. Hunt)	1.50
Constructive Rural Sociology (John M. Gillette)—MacMillan	2.75
Neighborhood Entertainments (Stern)	1.50
The Fairview Idea (Herbert Quick)	1.50
The Brown Mouse (Herbert Quick)	1.50

Education

Education for Efficiency (Davenport)	1.35
Educational Resources of Villages and Rural Communities (J. K. Hart)	1.50
The Rural Teacher and His Work (R. W. Fogt)	1.75

Health

Rural Hygiene (Ogden)	1.00
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Child Training

Games for Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium (J. H. Bancroft)	2.00
The Boy Problem (W. B. Forbush)50
The Children's Reading (F. J. Olcott)	1.75

The following may be obtained from other sources:

- Legal Status of Canadian Women, by Mrs. D. E. Edwards, Macleod (sold by the author).
- Rural Planning and Development, issued by the Conservation Commission of Canada, Ottawa, free on request.
- Farm Accounts, issued by the Conservation Commission of Canada, Ottawa, free on request.